IRISH SUPERSTITIONS

A Land Whose Peasantry Have Innumerable Signs and Portents.

EXCLUSIVENESS OF THE BANSHEE.

Long List of the Weirdest Kinds of Pancies Concerning the Dead.

EVEN MORE RELATING TO BIRDS

IFROM OUR TRAVELING COMMISSIONER.1 CASHEL, IRELAND, July 8 .- The super stitions of the peasant folk of any country are not only interesting with thought, feel,

pears, sometimes as a radiant maiden, some-times a decrepit old woman with long flow-ing hair, and wails her plaintive lamenta-tions for the approaching death. If the de-mise is to occur by natural aliment, the "keening" of the banshee is aimply meas-nred and pathetic; but if accident and untoward calamity are to be associated with it, then her lamentations are loud and clamor-ous. But she is easily disturbed and vexed, and if frightened away, will never return during the same generation. This would be a calamity; for while the Irish banshee faa calamity; for while the Irish banshee fa-vors no particular class, caste or religion, she only comes to families of long and re-spectable line. Many truly believe the banshee to be the spirit of some former mem-her of the family. In Munster there is a powerful queen of the banshee. Her name is Cliedhna or Cleena, and her powerful spells are well known to the peasantry of

The coach-a-bower or "death coach" seems to stand in something of the same rela-tion to the peasantry as the banshee. This is a black hearse with white plumes of hu-man hair, and it is always drawn by the skeletons of departed friends. It passes the house by night; in some instances thrice encircles it; and the creaking of its wheels may be plainly heard. This is a certain token

SOME OF THE WEIRDEST.

The weird superstitions concerning the The weird superstitions concerning the dead are very many. Every twelfth night the dead walk. They sit, too, upon every tile of the house waiting to be freed from purgatory by prayer. The most potent chaim known to those given over body and soul to superstition, is the hand of an unbaptized babe, taken from the grave in the name of the evil one. The hand of a murderer so taken is also very powerful. The magic or charm of these are in the uncanniest direc-tions. A lighted candle or "splinter" can never be extinguished in such a band; and wherever it is placed at night, all near it must sleep the sleep of the dead until it is taken away. Garments and other articles which have come in contact with the dead are very efficacious in disease. Candle ends used at wakes are highly prized for scalds and burns. Over in Connemara to this day a funeral procession on its way to church will halt at some distance away and east together a huge pile of stones. This is a trick on the evil one. The latter on his way after the soul stops at the neap and rummages within it searching long and careeceased has been in this way given a little advantage in the race in the territory of the "Beyant." The last one buried in a churchyard is believed to do all manner of menial service for those having been previously buried. This accounts for otherwise inexplicable bloody fights when two funerals happen to come in the burial place at the same time. An amicable adjustment of such a difficulty is to have every spadeful of earth turned at the same instant and the bodies simultaneously in-terred. The dead are believed to have the bitterest experiences if buried at any distance from their homes while living; and this belief is so fixed that the keen anguish of the aged in leaving their neighborhoods is largely accounted for. When abroad at night one never turns at the sound of footsteps behind. For these are often those of the dead hungering for human companion-ship, and their glance is fatal. When the dead are sent back to the earth with messages announcing other deaths, they are themselves thus released from purgatory. When a corpse retains animal heat over-long, another member of the family is to die within a year.

DEATH OMENS of a minor character, such as the howling of a dog with his head toward the house for a near, and away from the house for a dis-tant, relative, the croaking of ravens, ringing in the ears, March roosters crowing be-fore midnight, flies alighting on a sick person, butterflies flying about, and the like,

Any three idle strokes of a stick in the Any three idle strokes of a stick in the ashes, or of a spade or other farm tool in the soil, making a figure resembling a coffin, is certain to portend death in one's family. Any child born on Whitsunday, or the day after, is doomed to an unnatural death, and it is invariably named after some particular sould be supported by the state of the correct production. lar saint to ward off the curse. Every don-key in Ireland is supposed to fall on its knees at midnight of Christmas eve, and bray three times in honor of its ancient noble use. If a hare be met on a May morning the milk is likely to be charmed from the cows. The toward of one who has from the cows. The tongue of one who has licked a lizard ever after has the power to extract the sting from scalds and burns. It is very unlucky to meet in the early morning a barking dog or a barefooted woman and a cat is never taken from one house to another, when removing; but the fishermen of the west coast make good use of the oat. They secure favoring winds by burying it in the sands of the seashore, with its head opposite the desired direction. Persons who enter into storms by calling him up, and these disturb storms by calling him up, and these disturbances cannot be stilled save by the death of
a black rooster, a black dog, or an unchristened child. In some parts of the country
creckets are regarded as possessing vindictive powers, and all manner of devices are
resorted to for their conciliation. But one
of the oddest of all Irish superstitions is the
helief that if you chase and catch a butterfly you imprison the wandefing soul of your
grandmother!

' QUEER OMENS OF BIRDS. I have never seen printed any reference to Irish superstitions, signs and portents regarding birds. They are innumerable. Here are a few out of several hundred scattered through my note books: If an osprey be shot along any coast, all the herring and mackerel will immediately disappear. If the hen harrier, which only hunts in the same winged circles above the failows each evening, is missed from its accustomed some winged circles above the fallows each evening, is missed from its accustomed raptorial haunt, some evil spirit is said to be hovering about the locality. When water ousels appear in the spring time in unusual numbers in any unfrequented locality that is a sign of abundance of freshwater fish, but also a token of the approach of malignant disease. On the west coast in water han, but also a token of the approach
of malignant disease. On the west coast in
early spring the poor fisherman watches
early and late for the gannet, the solan, or
swift-flying goose. If it does not come his
heart sinks, for there will be no luck at fishing; but if great humbers wheel about the ing; but if great humbers wheel about the headlands of the coast, pleuty will smile in his cabin-home that year. Great numbers of jays or missel-thrushes feeding upon the berries of the hawthorn betoken the approach of a very cold winter. The crane is believed by the peasantry to have disappeared from Erin

during bloody Cromwell's career of rapine and pillage; it is firmly believed that its and pillage; it is firmly believed that its reappearance will harbinger the freedom of Ireland; while "as I long for sight of the orane" becomes a tender and pathetic expression indicative of a universal hearthunger for liberty. If the stacks are not circled each night by the noiseless barn owl, a blight will fall upon next season's crops; and if the long-cared owl, resting upon gate-post or thatch before gliding into its feeding ground upon the meadows, utters three prolonged hoots (popularly believed to be a cry to the power of the trinity) a death will soon occur in the family occupying that holding; while if the snowy owl, a weird and dashing fellow indeed, be allowed to descend from his lookout and carry away another bird winged by shot of sportsman's gun, some great ill is certain to befall that hunter.

TROUBLE AMONG THE PAIRIES. When the nest of the thrush or mavis is when the nest of the thrush or mayis is built unusually high in the thorn-bush, this betaken a great calamity to a neighborhood, for some distressing disturbance is under way among the fairies, who in happy or friendly mood always see to it that these nests are built near their haunts in the grasses, that they may more readily enjoy the music of the brush's songs. The crops the merest reference to the quaint things discoverable on this line of study among the Irish people can only be made.

The single superstition of which everyone has heard, and which is almost universal in Ireland, is of the banshee. Bean-sidhe is the Irish name for this wonderful creature, and it literally means "the woman of the fairy mansions." Her office is to announce a coming death. For several nights she appears, sometimes as a radiant maiden, sometimes a decrepit old woman with long flowing hair, and wails her plaintive lamentations for the approaching death. If the demise is to occur by natural allment, the "keening" of the bunshee is simply meas" built unusually high in the thorn-bush, this true fairy call and the "wee folk of Wick-low" are sure to congregate in the moonlit mountain hollows and "dance rings round their swate selves" until dawn. Both the robin and the wren compel a superstitious reverence and love in the Irish peasant heart, and there is not a soul in Ireland when asked concerning the cause of it who will not instantly quote the couplet,

"The robin and the wren Are God's two holy men."

It is also a strange superstition in some parts of Ireland that any old graveyard where the robin is not found to sing its requiem songs, indubitably possesses some curse. The wheatear or stonechat, haunting low and rocky reaches of seashore, is called in Irish the "custeen fayclongh," or the "cunning old man under the stone." His call of "Kleek!-kleek!" resembles the His call of "Kleek!" resembles the ringing striking together of small stones, and when heard by constwise folk is regarded with the utmost trepidation as calls of the most portentous character to the "Ould One" himself. The winchat, with its hysteric flutterings and its cry of "U-teek!—u-teek!" in its attempts to decoy the intruder from the locality of its nest, is recarded with the same arrows names. the intruder from the locality of its nest, is regarded with the same grewsome apprehension. Nothing can prevent any Irish lad when once tempted to disturb the nest of the golden wren from irrevocably becoming a village shaughran or vagrant of the worst description. The sedgewarbler, known more popularly as the "Irish nightingale," is the object of

A MOST TENDER SUPERSTITION. When it sings at night, and particularly at the exact hour of midnight, its plaintive and tender notes are no less than the voices of babes that thus return from the spirit land to soothe their poor, heart-aching mothers for the great loss of their darlings. The hapless little hedge sparrow has great trouble in raising any young at all, as its beautiful bluish-green eggs when strung above the hob, are in certain localities regarded as potent charms against divers witch spells, especially those which gain an entrance to the cabin through the wide chimney. On the contrary, the grayish.

grazing cattle some witch charm has been put upon them. The magpie, as with the ancient Greeks, is the repository of the soul of an evil-minded and gossiping woman. A round tower or castle ruin unfrequented by jackdaws is certainly haunted. The "curse of the soul" was real-way and said the buildings. of the crows" is quite as malevolent as the "curse of Cromwell." When a "prabeen cark" or hen crow is found in the solitudes of mountain glens away from human habitaof mountain glens away from human habitations it assuredly possesses the wandering
soul of an impenitent sinner. If a raven
hover near a herd of cattle or sheep, a withering blight has already been set upon the
animals, hence the song of the bard Benean
regarding the rights of the kings of Cashel
1,400 years ago that a certain tributary
province should present the King yearly "a
thousand goodly cows, not the cows of
ravens." The waxwing, whose breeding
haunts have never yet been discovered by
man, are the torches of the bean-sidhe, or
banshees.

THE CUCKOO'S FIRST SONG. When the cuckoo utters her first note in the spring, if you chance to hear it, you will find under your right foot a white hair; and if you keep this about your person the first name you thereafter hear will be that of your tuture husband. Four other birds your future husband. Four other birds provide extremely mournful and pathetic superstitions. The linnet pours forth the most melancholy song of all Irish birds, and I have seen honest hearted peasants affected by it to tears. Ou inquiry I found the secret cause to be the belief that its notes voiced the plaints of some unhappy soul in the spirit land. The changeless and interminable chaut of the yellow bunting is the subject of a very singular superstition. Its notes, begun each afternoon at the precise hour of 3, are regarded as summons to prayer for souls not yet relieved from purgatorial penance. A variety of finch has notes which resemble what is called the "Bridegroom's Song" of unutterable dolor for a lost bride—a legend of superstition easily traceable to the German Hartz mountain peasantry; while in the solemn intensity of peasantry; while in the solemn intensity of the bittern's sad and plaintive boom, still a

universally received token of spirit warning, can be recognized the origin of the mournful cries of the wailing banshee.
EDGAR L. WAKEMAN. A Reservation Made Public Property.

WASHINGTON, July 19.-Secretary Proctor, having recommended that the reservation of Ft. McDermitt, Nev., be restored to the public domain, being no longer required for military purposes, President Harrison has issued a proclamation carrying into effect Secretary Proctor's recon

When distressed and out of sorts, with a low vitality and moody spirits, a good tonic, such as Dr. Jayne's Tonic Vermifuge, will often set the system in order, and assist nature in maintaining normal strength. It is the best medicine in the world for curing worms in children, ridding their bodies of pests which sap their constitutions, and which, if unattended to, render their lives miserable by their distressing symptoms. When used as a tonic, the larger sized bottles are cheapest.

bottles are cheapest. California Wines. Riesling, full quarts.

Angelies, full quarts.

Muscatel, full quarts.

In Arranging for Your Picule Don't forget to put in your lunch basket an airtight family package of Marvin's superior ginger snans. They are the most delightful things imaginable.

SEE our line of summer neckwear.

JAMES H. AIKEN & Co., 100 Fifth ave.

JULES VERNE terites for to-morrow's novel, entitled "A Journey Of the Track" This story is published complete, and is full of tife and interest.

ISSUE OF BONDS.

Money Will Now Be Raised to Complete the New Exposition.

BUT SLIGHT OBJECTION OFFERED. Hugh Bole Fears a Railroad May Gobble the Building.

WHY THAT IS AN IMPOSSIBILITY.

There was a largely attended meeting of the life managers of the Exposition Society esterday in the art room of the Hamilton building for the purpose of considering the question of issuing \$200,000 in first nortgage bonds to raise sufficient money to complete the new Exposition buildings.
President S. S. Marvin occupied the chair.
Mr. Bindley read the following resolution, which had been adopted at the last meeting of the Board of Managers, and moved that the action be ratified:
Resolved, That bonds be issued of the date
of October 1, 1888, to the amount of \$200,000 in
denominations of \$100, \$500 and \$1,000, bearing
interest at 5 per cent per annum, payable semi-

nationally.

Resolved, That a mortgage be executed, to a trustee to be selected by the board to secure the payment of said bonds and coupons, said mortgage to cover all land, real estate, build-ings, machinery, and franchise of the associa-Resolved, That the proper officers be author-ized to take all steps necessary to make and issue said bonds and mortgages as required by

Mr. Keating seconded Mr. Bindley's motion. Mr. Bole wanted to know if the ground on which the buildings stood was the property of the society, and if so, was it paid for and where did the money come

WHY IT IS NECESSARY.

Mr. Marvin replied that the property was simply leased, and in mortgaging the property, the society simply mortgages the lease. But to make the action legal it was thought best to have the sanction of the life managers. An effort had been made to raise all the money necessary without mortgaging the property, but the Johnstown disaster, which had not only been a drain on the charity of Pitteburg, but of the entire world, had put a damper on the subscriptions and made it utterly impossible for the society to raise the amount necessary to enable them to keep their word with the contractors and the public and have the Exposition open this fall.

H. W. McKee raised the point that it was unfair to those who had made loans to the society, to issue bonds. The bond-holders would have the first lien on the property and those who had made the loans would be shut out.

Mr. Marvin replied that the society did not anticipate that the buildings would ever

not anticipate that the buildings would ever be sold from them. St. Louis had made \$200,000 in five years, Pittsburg ought to make that much in ten years.

Mr. Bindley said the proposition to issue the bonds was a safeguard to those who had loaned their money. Their investment loaned their money. Their investment could not be made of value to them unless the Exposition was a success; the Exposi-tion could not be made a success unless the

onds were issued.

A RAILROAD SCARE. Mr. McKee withdrew his objections to the scheme. Mr. Bole asked where the handsome donations were that had been promised by the railroad companies. Mr. Marvin said he could not answer that, but added that his experience with the railroads had been that their promises never fall short in the and

chimney. On the contrary, the grayishwhite and brown-mottled eggs of the wagtail are never molested, as the grotesque
motion of the tail of this tiny attendant of
the herds has gained for it the uncanny reputation and name of devil's bird.

When the starling does not follow the in the end.

Mr. Bole said he had had a fear all along terms of the bond, no railroad o any other corporation could get control of

Mr. Keating remarked he had no fear of any Failroad in the United States wanting the buildings. But Mr. Bole still differed, and said the best way to raise the money would be for each member of the society who had given any money to double his amount, and all the money necessary would be raised. It is anything but wisdom for the society to mortgage its property, for it is sure to go to some railroad company.

ITS PERPETUAL SAFETY. Mr. Burchfield said the act under which the society obtained the property compels them to use it for Exposition purposes. And according to the arrangements made with the city an Exposition must be held every two years. If a railroad company did get control of the buildings they would be compelled to hold the expositions just the same. Mr. Keating, however, thought that all the bonds should be taken by members of the society and others who had given money. If they would double their amounts they would get a 3 per cent interest on their

entire investment.

The question on the motion was called for. President Marvin decided that the vote should be taken by ballot, and appointed S. Hamilton, W. J. Gill and R. R. Remington as judges. The vote was taken, and resulted in 341 for, and 3 against, issuing the bonds. Quite a number of the votes were sent in by proxy. Those who voted in the negative were L. Reed, Hugh M. Bole and H. Sutmyer. Arrangements will be and H. Sutmyer. Arrangements will be made at the next meeting of the managers for issuing the bonds.

LOCAL ITEMS, LIMITED.

Incidents of a Day in Two Cities Condensed for Rendy Rending. Dr. E. A. Wood, of the Southside, is now considered out of danger. His sickness is the result of a recent injury received in a runaway accident.

A CHILD was born in the Central police station yesterday morning. Its mother was Kate Murphy, who was incarcerated there as a vagrant. She says she belongs to Salem, O. Two children named McKee and Seymour were bitten by a dog yesterday morning at the corner of Penn avenue and Twenty-econd street, The men of Engine Company No. 7 killed the animal.

ALL, members of the Eighteenth Regiment who desire to join the command in camp will be furnished transportation by reporting to Major Wiley at the Union depot at 4 o'clock sharp this afternoon,

S. A. McCleung and William Scott, of this city, are enjoying a horseback ride in the North. Thus far they have ridden from Pittsburg to Cleveland, and are now on the road to Buffalo. They will remain in the saddle a month. An application was filed yesterday for a charter for the Mt. Carmel-Catholic Cemetery. The trustees are Bt. Rev. Bishop Phelan, Rev. Bernard Fink, Rev. Ferdinand Vander Stang, Leonard Weaver and Bernard Eichenlaub. THE Prohibition Convention is contemplating holding its State Convention in this city, and the rumor is emphasized by the fact that the Baltimore and Ohio Company have offered some substantial inducements to the committee which, it is thought, will be accepted.

tee which, it is thought, will be accepted.

A WARRANT has been issped by Alderman Feley, of Woods' Run, for the larrest of E. V. Berdell on a charge of aggravated assamit and battery. John Weitz preferred the charge, alleging that at a picnic, held July 4, Berdell struck him with a brick, inflicting a scalp wound. The prosecutor gives a reason for the attack by stating that the defendant became angry because he was asked to pay the affiant a little debt.

John A. Martin yesterday entered suit befork Alderman McMasters against a man maned E. A. Smith, charging hom with false pretenses. Mr. Martin alleges that the defendant secured goods from him amounting to 822 by representing that he had money in the Citizens' National Bank, and that he gave him a check on that bank which proved to be worthless, as there was no money on deposit there. Smith was arrested and furnished bail for a hearing next Thursday.

FOR a disordered liver try Beecham's Pills. PEARS' Soap the purest and best ever made A GREAT NOVEL, by Jules Verne, en-of the Track," will be published complete in to-morrow's DISPATCH.

THE ADDITIONAL RELIEP. Hore Money Received for Johnsto

Finishing Up the Business The fund for the relief of the Johnstown sufferers amounts to \$765,022 to date. The sum of \$804 has been received since the last report. The following are the contributors:

report. The following are the contributors:
Josiah Pore, West Newton, \$5: citizens of Wenoan, Ill., \$162 25: German Lutheran Church, Allegheny, 28 75: Central Presbyterian Church, Allegheny, (additional) \$7 l0; Lutheran Church, Horneville, O., \$25; Henry Wittmer, Horneville, O., \$20; J. P. Heine, Horneville, O., \$5; Henry Donaldson, Horneville, O., \$10: Cumberland Presbyterian Church, Princeton, Ind., \$16 80; citizens, Belpore, O., \$30 65; citizens, Cherry Grove, Pa., \$16 25; citizens, Abilene, Kan., \$266 82; citizens, Grand Rapids, Mich., \$75; W. T. Cober, Galt, Ont., \$5; Methodist Sunday school, Guelph, Ont., \$7; churches of Tilsonburg, Ont., \$27; cash, Toronto, Ont., \$1.

The final report of the work done at Johnstown by the Americus Republican Club was received yesterday by the Chairman of the Executive Committee, from Mr. Alexander Wilson, who in connection with a special committee from the club, has been hard at work seeking those worthy of belp. The subscriptions to the relief fund been hard at work seeking those worthy of belp. The subscriptions to the relief fund by the club was about \$1,700, and of this sum about one-half was spent for the necessaries of life on the day following the flood and taken on the first relief train that entered Johnstown, and distributed by the club members. There being a handsome balance, a special meeting of the club was called, and it was decided to send a special committee for the purpose of finding those without homes and securing them quarters, and getting necessary household goods. They secured the aid of Mr. Alexander Wilson, a leading citizen of Morrellville, and the report just handed in is complete, showing that 57 families have received household goods sufficient to give them a start.

The following letter from Mr. Wilson accompanies the final report, and should certainly make the members of the club feel that their generosity is fully appreciated:

MORRELLYILLE, P.A., July 18, 1889.

MORRELLVILLE, PA., July 18, 1889.
To the Members of the Americus Republican Club, Pittsburg, Pa.:

GENTLEMEN—The household goods sent by you have been received and distributed to the flood refugees at this place, as you will find in detailed report herewith. The goods were received by the people with thankful hearts and with such expressions as "God bless the Americus Club of Pittsburg," and some even wept with joy when the goods were delivered at their new homes.

I feel confident that these special gifts have been distributed among the most destitute and most descriving people who have suffered by the flood, and I especially will ever remember the kindness and the many noble acts of the club toward the flood sufferers in this district. Yours very respectfully.

The Ladies' Relief Committee yesterday

The Ladies' Relief Committee yesterday lonated 1,035 pieces of clothing to Johns

NOT A PRACTICAL PLAN.

town refugees

Prof. Very's Diagnosis of the Latest Air Ship Scheme.

Prof. Very, of Allegheny Observatory said yesterday that the air ship scheme of Dr. A. DeBaussett, of Boston, was not practical. The latter proposes to construct an air ship of thin steel plates from the Crescent Steel Works, of Pittsburg, thoroughly braced inside by a new development in mechanics to resist the stress of the pressure of the atmosphere when a partial vacuum is obtained. It is expected to lift 200 passengers and 50 tons of mail or other matter, and also to carry all the machinery and apparatus, with electrical power sufficient to give a speed to the ship of at least 70 miles an hour. Dr. DeBaussett has applied for permission to baild the ship at the Charlestown Navy Yard. The cost is expected to be \$250,000.

Prof. Very says that this would require very strong plates to withstand the pressure of the atmosphere, and that making a vacuum would not give the raising power and would only make up for the displacement of the vacuum space. He then went into details, but would not allow the reporter to take notes, as he said he did not want to rush into print on the subject of air ships.

COMMANDER WARNER'S CALL

He Aske the G. A. R. to Send Big Delegations to the Milwankee Meeting. KANSAS CITY, July 19 .- Major Warner. Commander in Chief of the G. A. R., yesterday issued general order No. 10, in which he urges all the G. A. R. posts of the

country to send as large delegations as possible to the National Encampment at Milwaukee. The tender of services by the Missouri Department as escort for the Com-mander in Chief is accepted. The day for mander in Chief is accepted. The day for the parade is set for August 27, and the an-nouncement is made that no one will be allowed to participate except members of the G. A. R. and Sons of Veterans. De-partment Commanders are urged to inform headquarters of the number of men who will attend from each department, so that suitable provision may be made for all.
Appointments to the staff of the Commander
in Chief are also announced. They include
veterans from the posts of California,
Colorado, Illinois, Kansas, Missouri. New
York, Ohio, Washington Territory and Wis-

PROTECTING NAVIGATION.

How the Secretary of War Will Stop the River Obstructionists.

James A. Henderson, of the Pittsburg and Cincinnati packet line, who has been in Washington in the interests of his company, returned home yesterday. He had an extended interview with the Secretary of War and General Casey, Chief of the United States Engineer Corps, in regard to the closing of the channel by the railroad companies at the Stubenville and Phillips-

companies at the Stubenville and Phillips-burg bridges.

It had been proposed to drive a double row of spiles across the channel at the for-mer structure, which would have com-pletely closed the river to travel, but the Chief Engineer assured Mr. Henderson that navigation should not be obstructed, and that the Government would locate an engi-neer at the works to protect the interests of the river men. Mr. Henderson received a dispatch from Engineer Tuttle at noon to the effect that the channels would be dredged inside spans.

SUNDAY'S PARADE.

Louis of the Catholic Societies to Read the Point. The laying of the corner stone of the parochial school at the Point will be nanaged next Sunday by Bishop Phelan, who will be assisted by many Catholic dergymen. The address of the occasion will be delivered by Rev. J. Riges Canev.

Colonel George Kunkle, who was elected Chief Marshal of the parade, las received notification from over 100 socies and organizations that intend to take part in the celebration. Besides these there will be a large turnout of Catholics who do not belong to any organization. arochial school at the Point will be raan-

large turnout of Catholics who do not belong to any organisation.

The route of the parade will be down Fifth avenue to Market street, to Sixth street, to Penn avenue, to Tater street, to Liberty street; to Third street, to building. P. W. Joyce has been appointed Adjutant General and Major Frank Klein Chief of Staff.

California Claret. Coleman's Flag Brand, G. W. S. Flag Brand, Zinfandel Claret, By the case or bottle. G. W. SCHMIDT, 95 and 27 Fifth avenue, city. A Dollar for a Cent.

The greatest thing out, Marvin's dollar cakes, a cent each. All grocers keep them, and they are just what the children have been crying for all summer. Don't let the little darlings suffer any longer. TTSSU

Plataburg Beer.
In using this excellent brew of Frauen-heim & Vilsack rou will be encouraging a home industry. Call for it. Trssu

SILE dress shirts.

OUR SODA POVERTY.

A Pittsburg Workingman Tells Some Most Interesting Facts.

A GREAT INDUSTRY IS POSSIBLE.

Especially as Vast Soda Deposits Are Developed in Wyoming.

SOAP AND GLASS WILL BE BENEFITED

SOAP AND GLASS WILL BE BENEFITED

Patrick Kelly, of Fifty-fourth street, says he knows of one soap factory in Pittaburg which uses 46,000 tons of caustic soda every year. They buy every ounce of it in England, sending nearly \$3,000,000 over there gland, sending nearly \$3,000,000 over there

the United States," says Mr. Kelly, "and the entire tonnage of caustic soda consumed by them has to be purchased in England. These soap factories are supported by Americans alone, but the money they pay for their soap goes over the ocean. Now why can't that money be kept at home? Why can we not make our own caustic soda Why can'we not by starting such an industry give employment to thou-sands of American workmen? The lack of tariff protection is the reason why we cannot. That it should be made in this country every soap maker, glass manufacturer, paper producer and oil refiner will tell you. All of these capitalists are in the same boat. Each must pay tribute to Queen Victoria with their ducats, because Uncle

the money and the skill right among usin any part of the country—and with a practical knowledge of the business in 30 years'
connection with it, I could direct the making of caustic sod, or soda ash, from
the brick to the market. It
would give employment to 1,000,000
people. It would be the best investment
capitalists could go into, for as long as the
people need soan, glass, paper, etc., there is

people. It would be the best investment capitalists could go into, for as long as the people need soap, glass, paper, etc., there is a vast market for caustic soda and soda ash. Soap packers and brokers are opposed to any move of this kind in America. I have spoken to business men on this subject, and the answer was that the tariff would soon be taken off it, so that it would come to us for little or nothing. It is really a shame to see the docks in New York, Boston, Philadelphia and Baltimore covered with this caustic soda, as it is brought there almost as ballast in order to get cargoes of provisions back in those English ships."

THE DISPATCH finds that the glass manufacturers of Pittsburg and vicinity are deeply interested in the recently discovered soda deposits of Wyoming, because they promise our great industries immunity from just such English monopoly in soda ash as Mr. Kelley complains of in caustic soda. In Wyoming the Sweetwater Valley contains four of these lakes (as they are called), with a surface of 460 acres. They

with a surface of 460 acres. They are held under United States patents, in the name of L. Dupont, by FIVE EASTERN COMPANIES. The first claim covers 20,000 acres, or The first claim covers 20,000 acres, of which 5 acres contain carbonate and sulphate of soda, averaging 6 feet deep. The second claim is about one mile west of the first; the soda is an solution. The third claim (Wilmington) is one-fourth mile farther west and includes 16 acres of soda in solution, the depth of which has not been reached. It has been sounded 40 feet with out touching bottom. The solution con-tains 2,343 grains per gallon. The fourth (New York) and fifth (Philadelphia) claims

(New York) and fifth (Philadelphia) claims are 4 miles west of the Wilmington on the same lake of solid soda. The depth 50 feet from shore is 4 feet of solid soda. Two hundred and fifty feet from shore showed 14 feet of solid soda without touching bottom. One mile from Saratoga is a large deposit of biborate of soda (borax). On the margin of the lake it is tour feet thick of pure borax, equal to that of the East Indies, where it is also found at the margin and bottom of lakes. On the east line of Carbon county lakes. On the east line of Carbon county and beyond it, near Rock Creek station, of the Union Pacific Rarlway, is an area of 20 or more square miles, containing sulphate

FOR HOME MANUFACTURERS. Last year's report of the Territoria Geologist says the deposits of soda in Wy oming will measure 52,000,000 tons, and alcologist says the deposits of soda in wyoming will measure 52,000,000 tons, and all
that has to be done is to dig it out and dry
it and it is the salt cake of commerce awaiting transportation, or use in home manufactures. The same authority, in his report
for 1887, says of these deposits: "It is now
quite generally known within the Territory,
and is becoming known without, that
Wyoming has, at various places within
her borders, large and inexhaustible bodies
of very pure soda. This soda is found as
heavy deposits in the beds of lakes which
vary from 4 to over 200 acres in area, and
are always situated in basins which have no
outlet. The deposits of the sulphate and of
the mixture of the sulphate and carbonate
of sodium in Wyoming are of great interest and importance on account of the immense amounts in which they occur, their
purity, and the fact that there is a large
market for such material when facilities for
placing it upon the market—namely, cheap market for such material when facilities for placing it upon the market—namely, cheap transportation, and the erection of manufactories for the using of soda at home, and making products that will permit transportation to a large market—are available. Already there are important beginnings in the latter direction, and there can scarcely be a doubt that there will be, henceforth, a continuous and constantly growing demand for, and a consequent production of, these sayts.

ENGLAND'S COMING RIVAL. All that has to be done to the Wyoming soda is to dig it out and dry it, and it is then the salt cake of commerce. Salt cake is produced in the Eastern States at a few is produced in the Eastern States at a few places where salt is cheap and sulphuric acid can be produced as a by-product. But the larger amount is imported from England, where it is manufactured from common salt by treating it with sulphuric acid in a proper furnace and atterward roasting it in other parts of the same furnace. The common salt used is most invariably obtained by evaporating brine, and the latter substance should, therefore, cost as much as the dried soda at the deposit in Wyoming. The average price paid for salt cake in 1885 at the glassworks throughout the United States was for salt cake in 1885 at the glass-works throughout the United States was \$16 95 per long ton, and since it is imported for the most part, the glass works in Illinois and the West generally must have paid more than this by several dollars, probably over \$20 per ton. When it is remembered that the Rock Springs coal is mined, the freight paid to Omaha, sold and retailed at \$6 50 per ton, and that profits are made presumably upon all these transactions, it certainly seems probable that a profit could be made by the railroads by shipping the salt cake of Laramie City to the Mississippi, a distance not much greater, and allowing it distance not much greater, and allowing it to be sold at prices which would yield a fair profit to the owners and yet compete with the Eastern market.

Unsettled by au Incline. Thomas H. Davis, Esq., has prepared the Thomas H. Davis, Esq., has prepared the papers in a suit for damages in Common Pleas Court No. 2, on behalf of James Qualich, against Jolly Bros., contractors, and Mt. Oliver Inclined Plane Company. Qualich lives on Beaford street, Southside, and he sues to receive the value of his house, which is alleged to be utterly destroyed by the giving away of the earth. Said yielding drains to an excavation made by defendants. HUMBUG EDECTRICITY.

Poculing Facts Brought Out by the Testi-

meey of Electricians.
To the Editor of The Dispatch:
A queer lot of testimony is now being taken in New York in the effort to establish the idea that electricity will not kill; that a stroke of lightning will sometimes kill and at other times refuse to do so; that 3,000 volts of electricity could not be relied on to kill a man; that it was very uncertain in its effects on mankind, although it would

"There are over 15,000 sogn factories in therefore did not believe it could be done. therefore did not believe it could be done.

Some witnesses, as all lawyers know, are too glib and some are too glum. These are fresh. Here are all of our precoaceived notions of the power of electricity knocked in the head by a few young men whose electric knowledge is certainly wonderful. Why, if we can believe them, many men can grasp the lightning, with both hauds, like Ajax, and hurl it far and wide with great destruction to everybody but themselves. Linemen can handle the wires with a full force on without gloves. Men can stand on iron places or wet ground and place their hands on the generator of the dyname without other danger than possibly of carbonizing their blood. Men can lean against an awning post charged with the subtle fluid by accident and be safe. Horses and drivers can, with impunity, wrap themselves up in loose are-light wires; and a prisoner bound to a prepared chair might have a full 3,000-yolt charge sent through him with a possi-Victoria with their ducats, because Unclesam is not self-reliant enough yet. All of these industries buy the different products of soda necessary in their business from England.

CAN BE MADE HERE.

"That caustic soda can be made in the United States I will vouch for." continues Mr. Kelly, "but not without proper protection in the tariff. We have the material, the money and the skill right among usin any part of the country—and with a practical knowledge of the business in 30 years' connection with it, I could direct the making of caustic and hearing to and hearing to and hearing to a prepared chair might have a full 3,000-voilt charge sent through him with a possible chance of paralyzing one side of him, will the cance of paralyzing one side of him, will the other side would laugh at the experimenter. And thus we come up to the frightful idea that all of the men hitherto reported killed by electricity were not killed at all, but that they were simple cases of suspended animation; that if they had been buried to their necks in damp earth (according to one witness) they would have recovered, and conequently that they were prematurely buried.

We are being led to believe that we have heretotore been listening to and hearing

heretotore been listening to and hearing moonshine madness at the feet of electric Gamaliels; that electricity will kill only in uncertain cases, and that it is a crime to kill a brutal murderer by electricity because it cannot be told when he is dead. Then it is asserted that death sometimes does occur, but that it is a horribly painful death.

Either we have been grossly deceived Either we have been grossly deceived heretofore, or these witnesses err in judgment through ignorance or design. Perhaps some disinterested electricians will give us some homely testimony on whether or not electricity in an arc light circuit will kill all of those New York witnesses in a row, without a chance of resuscitation by burying them in damp earth.

Bumbalo.

PITTSBURG, July 19, 1889. CROPS BURNED AND WASHED.

First the Sun Scorches Them and Rain The Floods Them to Excess. GRAND FORKS, Dak., July 19 .- The GRAND FORKS, Dak., July 19.—The past sew days have been extremely hot. People have sweltered and suffered under the penetrating rays of old Sol. The effect of the weather upon the crops has not been of the most beneficial kind. Tuesday night these was one of the heaviest rainfalls that ever visited this section. The great feature of the rain was the extended area of territory that it covered. The counties of Bottineau, Rolette, Ramsey, Nelson and Traill all needed the rain, and they got it in profuse quantities. Cass county failed to get a dipperful. Yesterday the rain fairly boiled over everything, and now it is seared over everything, and now it is feared damage has been done to the crops in Grand Forks, Walsh and Pembina counties. There is much depending on the condition of the weather during the next three weeks.

DROWNED WHILE ON A TEAR.

Drunken Street Car Conductor Drives His Horse Iuto the Lake and Dies. CHICAGO, July 19 .- D. A. Boran was a chicago, July 19.—D. A. Boran was a street car conductor on a "tear." He hired a horse and buggy and made a trip to Washington Park. Arrived there, he declined to be hampered by the regular roadways, but drove about promiscuously over the lawns and shrubbery, and finally into the lake, where his exhausted horse tell. Seeing that the animal was drowning, Boran plunged into the water to research. plunged into the water to rescue the animal, and was himself drowned.

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